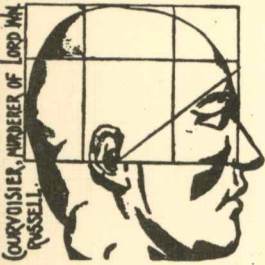


The 1985 Oskar Diethelm Historical Library Annual Report



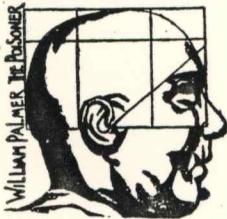
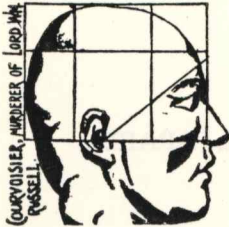
FRIENDS

of The

OSKAR DIETHELM HISTORICAL LIBRARY

1985

Department of Psychiatry
New York Hospital-
Cornell University Medical College
525 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021



Cover illustration from: Buchanan's
Journal of Man
 III (1889) p. 614

Introduction

We look forward to the forthcoming fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library. In last year's Annual Report we inaugurated a different style of narrating in that we began to report more completely the various activities surrounding the historical collections and we are continuing in the same mode in our 1985 Report. Before we recount some of our acquisitions, we wish to announce two important benefactions, to use a good nineteenth century term, that aid our development in significant but different fashions. We begin with one that came first chronologically.

The Dr. James E. Baxter--Robert Liberman Fund

Mr. Robert Liberman gave the Center three gifts which honored the memory of his friend, James E. Baxter, who died such a tragic death along with his wife, Professor Annette Baxter, of Barnard College. The first gift to the Department of Psychiatry, established a main conference room named in honor of Dr. Baxter. The second gave support to Dr. Barnard Landis and his researches on the use of stress reduction methods to decrease the levels of tinnitus in those who suffer from this disorder. The third gift of \$40,000 was given as a permanent endowment, the income of which would be used to purchase books for the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library. It is a particularly appropriate gift, for, as we mentioned in our 1983 account, Dr. Baxter had been a member of the Section for many years, and both he and his wife shared a broad interest in cultural matters, history and literature. Mr. Liberman, who is a real estate developer in New York, shares this interest in cultural and humanistic matters, and has been active in furthering research at the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Center. He also wished to aid the Department of Psychiatry's efforts to expand its research endeavors.

The Dr. Mark Kanzer Fellowship Fund

Dr. Kanzer is a well known psychoanalyst who has been interested in the interfaces of psychoanalysis and the humanities for many years. He also has written extensively on psychoanalysis, and is known for the books he has edited and contributed to: Freud and His Patients (1980), and Freud and His Self-Analysis (1980).

He has supported a fellowship program at Yale University in the humanities, and also established the Freud Lectureship there. Interestingly enough, two of his former Yale Fellows are members of our Department of Psychiatry. Dr. Paul Stepansky, who is a member of our Section, has published his biography of Alfred Adler and is currently editor of the Analytic Press, which is part of Larry Earlbaum Associates; and the other is Dr. Frank E. Yeomans who has recently finished his psychiatric residency at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic and is continuing on the staff. He had written his doctoral dissertation for his Ph.D. on French literature.

Dr. Kanzer gave Cornell University Medical College the sum of \$40,645 to establish a fund to be named the Dr. Mark Kanzer Fellowship Fund which will be used to support our pre-doctoral research fellowship program. Initially, it will be named the Dr. Eric T. Carlson Fellowship according to Dr. Kanzer's instructions. News about the first receipt of this appointment will appear later in this report.

Oskar Diethelm Historical Library

Once again Dr. Bernard L. Diamond has contributed several important and rare items to the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library. These include the dissertation for his M.D. by Theodric Romeyn Beck, "On Insanity" (1811). Dr. Beck was the first major

American writer of medical jurisprudence and was respected for his book Elements of Medical Jurisprudence, which went through many editions through his lifetime. Beck also served briefly as Superintendent of the Utica (N.Y.) Lunatic Hospital and as editor of the American Journal of Insanity (now the American Journal of Psychiatry). Dr. Diamond also gave us, from the library of Arthur Conan Doyle (in turn from the library of Sir W. S. Gilbert), a bound volume of British trials including a transcript of the 1809 trial of Mary Bateman, the "Yorkshire Witch" for several murders, and the trial of John Bellingham, a psychotic British businessman who assassinated Lord Spencer Perceval, British Prime Minister, in 1812.

Dr. Diamond also gave us some items of relevance to the Guiteau trial, including photographs of Guiteau, and relevant manuscript letters and poems, by others, as well as a handwritten note, expressing her sorrow at the death of President Garfield, by Laura Bridgman. She was a blind deaf mute woman, who was educated when a child, through the personal efforts of Samuel Gridley Howe. She was as well known in her time as Helen Keller is in ours.

Perhaps the outstanding gift by Dr. Diamond was his copy of Leonard Shelford's Treatise on the Law Concerning Lunatics, etc. (1833). It was the legal work most cited by Isaac Ray (American forensic psychiatrist and one of the "original 13" founders of the American Psychiatric Association) in his own classic Treatise on the Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity. We had been energetically searching for a copy of it for more than 10 years. When this was mentioned to Dr. Diamond, he gave us his own. Although Shelford, today, is considered an obscure British legal writer, he was a prolific and well-known legal scholar of his day. We are most grateful to Dr. Diamond.

One of the earliest volumes we obtained was purchased with the support of the Siegfried and Josephine Bieber Foundation. Written by Martin Antoine Del Rio (1551-1608) our copy of his Disquisitionum Magicarum Librissex was published in 1623. Originally composed about 1596, it was first published in 1599. Del Rio was born in Antwerp, Belgium, and was well educated in the classics, knew several languages, studied law and published a scholarly edition of Seneca with extensive annotations at age 19. By 1580, he joined the Jesuits and served in various locations for the remainder of his life while publishing at least fifteen religious books.

Del Rio's Disquisitionum has been called ". . . in many ways the most complete of all the works on witchcraft and as renowned as the Malleus Maleficarum" (1486). Such was its fame that it went through twenty editions by its last printing in 1747. Although Del Rio appeared to be more liberal than some previous writers in that he decided that witches should be allowed to have legal counsel, and he rejected lycanthropy (the belief that humans could turn into bloodthirsty animals), he nevertheless was a fervid and bigoted believer in witches. Not only did he believe that any confessed witch should be put to death, but ". . . anyone who pronounces against the death sentence is reasonably suspected of secret complicity; . . . it is an indicum of witchcraft to defend witches." He opposed the famous Dr. Johann Weyer, spoke of Wieri deliria, and complained vigorously and plaintively "If doctors were permitted to express their opinions, no one would be burned." He attacked Weyer as Wierus Hereticus and was joined by Jean Bodin (1530-1596) the famed lawyer and writer on

social and political issues who called Weyer either ". . . a very ignorant or a wicked man." It was a time of a deep and popular belief in witches and the devil, and only gradually did science and medicine produce an alternative theory that came to be generally accepted. The old beliefs, however, continue to be endemic in our society.

One of the most popular medical writers of the eighteenth century was Dr. Simon-Andre Tissot of Lausanne, Switzerland; therefore, it our pleasure to report that the Margaret S. Millhauser Fund has made possible the purchase of an eleven-volume edition of his collected works entitled Oeuvres Choiesies de Tissot (Paris, 1820). By the time the sixth volume had been published "Choiesies" had been dropped for "Completes," but even that goal was not completely achieved.

Tissot was born in Grancy (Waadt) on 20 March 1728, and died 28 May 1797. He received his early education in Geneva and later studied medicine at Montpellier under the famed Boissier de Sauvage and returned to Lausanne after he obtained his degree in 1749.

Although he wrote on a wide variety of medical topics, he became famous for his extensive books concerning the achievement of good health, and his treatises on nerves. The treatises on the nerves were revised through succeeding editions and came to be widely translated and reprinted. His book on health (1761), directed to the public in general, was undoubtedly his best known work followed closely by a book on onanism (1760), another on the disorders of people of fashion (1770), and lastly one on the diseases incidental to literary and sedentary persons (1766). Translations of his work appeared in most European countries. The book on masturbation was so popular that it was published as late as 1832 in the United States and 1876 in Spain.

His fame became so great that in 1767 the Kings of Poland and Hanover offered him royal positions. He refused both, however, and recommended his friend Johann Georg Zimmermann, to Hanover. Zimmermann worked with Albrecht von Haller on his famous work on irritability and sensibility (1753). Haller was also a friend of Tissot, and they carried on a long correspondence that was subsequently published. Tissot shared the increasing attention to the role of the nervous system that was so prominent after midcentury. He wrote so extensively on the subject that the last six volumes of this set are devoted to his writings on the nervous system and its disorders and treatment thereof. About one and one-half volumes are devoted to anatomy and physiology, while the rest discuss a large variety of clinical subjects including a famous volume devoted entirely to a study of epilepsy. Topics of special interest to us include the role of nervous sympathies, the senses and passions, the role of the passions in causing disorders (nearly one hundred pages), sleep, catalepsy, ecstasy, anesthesia and many others. We have original editions of his books on mental hygiene, but we lack those concerning the role of the nervous system; consequently, we are very pleased to have this extensive set.

We are pleased to report that the Friends were also able to purchase another volume that is not included in the set of Tissot's complete works. It is a small book translated from the original French (1797) and is entitled The Life of J.G. Zimmerman (London 1797). Zimmerman was a highly respected physician, better known for this role as well as his writings on infections, and popularly for his book on solitude, than for his researches on the nervous system. His study of solitude, which we possess in several editions, is of considerable interest for its discussion of withdrawal, aloneness and loneliness.

We have always been interested in how psychiatric information was transmitted from one country to another. Perhaps the most obvious evidence of how important a work is comes when a decision is reached to translate that work into the native tongue. The first two volumes purchased by the Baxter/Liberman Fund fall into this category. They are popular works which were published in English first and subsequently translated into French.

The first volume is by James Maxon Cox (1763-1818) and is entitled Observation sur La Démence (Geneva, 1806). Hunter and Macalpine presented an interesting aspect of his life when they wrote "Cox was the first regularly qualified physician and author of a treatise on insanity who studied medicine in order to specialize in mental diseases and graduated M.D. with a thesis on a psychiatric subject, De mania, 1787." Cox followed this early determination because he was the product of the Mason-Bompas-Cox family that ran a private asylum established by his grandfather in 1738 which was destined to exist until 1859.

His book went through three editions (1804, 1806 and 1813) being revised each time with discussions being increased and the case reports gradually eliminated. Besides the French edition there was a reprint in Philadelphia in 1811, as well as a German translation the same year. Dr. D. Hack Tuke, of the famed York Retreat family, later in the century called it "the best medical treatise of the day on insanity," but it did not seem to receive as much attention as the writings of John Haslam. Among the aspects of his book that are of interest are the early case reports, his use of the thermometer to

look for aberrations in the temperature of the insane (his findings were negative), his discussions of jurisprudence in psychiatric matters, and his emphasis on the vascular system and oxygen supply as playing a role in causing madness. In his treatment methods, he emphasized both management, as the early form of moral treatment was called in Britain, and the use of organic methods. For example, he reported his use of foxglove, which contains digitalis, to slow the pulse and, in some cases, he found it stopped an attack of insanity. He also advocated the circulatory swing, whose idea he credited to Erasmus Darwin, as ". . . its soothing lulling effects, tranquilizing the mind. . ." was useful and could also induce sleep. The side effects of vertigo and vomiting could be useful, but he warned against "Herculean remedies" as intense swinging could cause circulatory collapse and loss of consciousness.

This French edition seems exceedingly rare. It is held by the Bibliotheque Nationale and the National Library of Medicine, but not by the British Museum Library, nor the New York Academy of Medicine.

The second volume is a translation of James Braid's famous 1843 book which was translated by Dr. Jules Simon as Neurypnologie: Traité du Sommeil Nerveux ou Hypnotisme. (Paris, 1883). It also has a preface by Brown-Sequard, the famed French neurologist. Braid's works had been known in France from the efforts of Drs. Azam and Durand de Gross in 1860, but the need for a translation had grown after 1878, resulting from interest in the work on hypnotism by Charcot and the members of his school. A special feature of the book is the appearance of Braid's last paper, which is added to the end of the book. Written in January 1860 it had been sent to Dr. Azam in Bordeaux, and then passed to Dr. George Beard in New York City. Eventually, it

was sent to Dr. Preyer in Germany who added it to his book Die Entdeckung des Hypnotismus (Berlin, 1881), which is in the Diethelm Library. Two years later, it was translated into the French version (pp. 227-266). In the meantime, the English manuscript has disappeared and apparently the account has never been printed in English. We are fortunate to have it preserved in this fashion.

A somewhat different book was added by the Friends, The Philosophy of Marriage (London, 1837). It was written by Dr. Michael Ryan (1800-1841), who became an active practitioner and medical writer in London while still finding time to teach obstetrics at the North London School of Medicine in Bloomsbury Square. His interests were broad; his doctoral dissertation was on the varieties of the human species, while later he produced three books on the subjects of obstetrics, medical jurisprudence and physical education (the latter included the diseases of childhood). He was obviously greatly interested in reproduction and its ramifications, along with the issues of hygiene, or hygiology as he called it. These subjects were well represented in his revised edition of his most popular book, The Philosophy of Marriage, which was meant to cover a broad area and included "all its relations, religious, moral, social, legal, physical, philosophical and medical." Although it is about marriage, it is also a sex manual, a primer about the health and functioning of the sexual organs and their role in reproduction and birth. He cited Albrecht von Haller "There are no secrets in physiology," and tried to follow this precept in the three division of his book: 1. marriage in its moral and social relations, 2. in its physical relations, and, 3. in its pathology. Its frankness is early Victorian and dis-

crete, unaccompanied by any diagrams, and sometimes the language seems vague. But the physiology of the "amorous impulse" is discussed in masturbation, nervousness, impotence, sterility and "degeneracy." Sexual diseases are reviewed briefly even including herpes. This was a highly popular work appearing in many editions and reprintings. It remained in print until 1867.

Dr. Joseph R. Buchanan (1814-1899) was a brilliant but somewhat emotionally unstable physician (as was his father). He studied astronomy and geometry at the age of six, later took up sociology, and at twelve became interested in the field of law. His father died when he was only fifteen which forced him to go to work first as a printer and then as a school teacher. (His father had visited Benjamin Rush in 1808 and published one of the first books on psychology in the United States, The Philosophy of Human Nature, Phil. 1812.) An interest in phrenology and brain functioning directed him towards a medical education and he graduated from the Medical School of the University of Louisville in 1842. He spent a decade (1846-1856) on the faculty at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati before he was forced out, and then from 1867 to 1881 he was professor of physiology at the Eclectic Medical College in New York City.

For the most part, Dr. Buchanan was his own man, busily expounding his own system of medicine. By what he calls psychometry, he believed he could demonstrate that the cerebral organs could be influenced by the nervous power of another person which he called nervaura, which existed between the caloric, or electricity, and the will and consciousness on the scale of materiality-immateriality. It could be transmitted from the nervous system of one person to another and its therapeutic effects were part of what he called

sarcognomy. One clearly sees much phrenology and animal magnetism in his system. It was in the late 1840s and early 1850s while developing his system and publishing books on it that he also decided to publish a journal which would deal with these matters and many more that were related to mankind. He named it the Journal of Man. Founded in 1849, it appeared in six volumes by 1856, followed by a new series of three volumes published between 1887 and 1890.

The contents of the journals cover a wide gamut of topics. Throughout the accounts there is a psychology based on various phrenologically inspired faculties. He discusses the anatomy of the brain itself, goes on to craniology, the decussation of brain fibers and its role in the duality seen in man, the role of electrobiology and the influence of the atmosphere on cerebral hygiene. As for the faculties, as would be expected they range all the way from the organ of religion to that of destructiveness. His discussions of the faculties range from normal functioning, to gambling and profanity, "old foggyism," delusions and on to insanity. There is a gold mine of topics to explore in these volumes, but subject to the criticism that there is little experimental science to report. The articles are also well illustrated, and we have used some examples on our cover. We thank the Friends for this interesting set.

As we have discussed in previous reports, hypnotism went through a series of revivals in the 19th century. There was an energetic campaign for its use in the United States after the efforts of Charles Poyen, an itinerant French magnetizer during the 1830s. In a way the volume we purchased is a late example of this popular trend. The Louise E. Glass

Fund gave us Dr. William Baker Fahnestock's production Artificial Somnambulism. Hitherto called Mesmerism; or, Animal Magnetism. (Philadelphia, 1869). Dr. Fahnestock settled down to practice in the Lancaster, Pennsylvania area. His interest in hypnotism went back at least to 1843, when he wrote letters to the local papers on the subject.

His book has several themes. First, to further the concept of somnambulism (he avoided the use of the word hypnotism), he proposed that the condition is ultimately self-induced, although the operator contributes through sympathy or suggestive example; secondly, to explore the role of the mental faculties (he lists ten such as consciousness, attention, perception, memory and will) in their various states. In the process, he introduced topics that are dear to the interests of the spiritualists of the epoch, telepathy, clairvoyance and the transportation of the senses. Finally, and this takes up nearly twenty percent of the book, he entered the therapeutic arena and discussed, often with case illustrations, a variety of disorders. As would be expected, most of these fall into areas that concern psychiatry. These include the conditions of ecstasy, catalepsy, chorea, nervous headaches, dyspepsia, hysteria (including some cases with spontaneous trances) and melancholy (including those from unrequited love).

The Siegfried and Josephine Bieber Foundation allowed our Charcot collection to be brought closer to completion by enabling us to purchase two volumes written during the later portion of his life. Jean-Martin Charcot (1825-1893) was at the peak of his fame at the Salpêtrière when these volumes were published in 1887 and 1889. Students and auditors to his lectures and demonstrations, physicians and various members of the intellectual community, came from all over

Europe to be stimulated as well as educated. Earlier, in 1885, a young student from Vienna, Sigmund Freud, attended several weeks of his courses (October 11, 1885 to Feb. 23, 1886). At the same time, Pierre Janet was teaching philosophy at LeHavre, while undertaking investigations into the psychiatric nature of hysteria and hypnotism. His researches became known to Charcot's group, and, in the summer of 1889, he came to Paris to teach and to begin his medical studies and thus a closer association with Charcot. Charcot's books Leçons du Mardi a la Salpêtrière: Policlinique, 1887-1888 and 1888-1889 are the two we obtained. (Paris: second edition 1892, and the first edition, 1889). They illustrate well the topics that fascinated Charcot and also a portion of his teaching style. His most famous "lessons," held on Friday, were his formal lectures, well prepared and largely memorized, accompanied by striking illustrations and demonstrations. In contrast, his Tuesday presentations were clinical conferences during which time he examined interesting cases that had been admitted to the hospital. He would respond by discussing the patient, the character of the illness and then would prescribe a course of treatment. The breadth of his experience and knowledge, along with his stimulating teaching ability, enabled him to present intellectual tour de forces that were stimulating, but also very useful clinically. Two yearly sessions of these presentations are in these books, 26 in one and 21 in the other. As he ran a service for nervous disorders, they cover a wide variety of disturbances. The books gain added value by the fact they are illustrated by nearly two hundred and fifty drawings either of the patients, or the results of their neurological examinations. Discussions include syphilis, epilepsy, migraine, meniére's syndrome, heredity, tics, neurasthenia and a wide variety of neurological conditions. There is much to interest psychiatry but probably of greatest

importance are the discussions of hysteria. They include such topics as traumatic paralysis, hysteria in males, mutism, hysterical dyspnea and sleep, etc. Charcot is so vital to the history of psychiatry and neurology that we eagerly await the forthcoming study by Mark S. Micale, who is currently at Harvard, but a graduate student of Peter Gay's at Yale.

In 1985, the American Psychiatric Association, joined by the Association of Mental Health Clergy, presented the Oskar Pfister Award to Dr. Viktor E. Frankl. Dr. Frankl is a well known Professor of Psychiatry at the University of Vienna Medical School, who had personally known both Oskar Pfister and Sigmund Freud. In this same year the Friends had the opportunity of purchasing five publications by Pfister, two annotated copies from his own library and two presentation copies.

Pfister (1873-1956) occupies a fascinating place in history combining, as he did, his profession, as a Protestant minister, with his concern for mental health and his enthusiasm for psychoanalysis.

His interest in matters relating to psychology must have started early because the first book the Friends obtained was a 400-page volume entitled Die Willensfreiheit. Eine kritisch-systematische untersuchung. (Berlin 1904). This book is devoted in part to a religious and philosophical discussion of free will, and to this he also added a discussion of the dimensions of physiology and psychological learning and their relationship with moral behavior. By this time he had made contact with the psychiatric community in Zurich for he thanked Eugen Bleuler, the Director of the Burgholzli Asylum, for allowing him to use his collection of books on criminal anthropology. In this book he cites numerous philosophers as well as psychol-

ogists, and even a few psychiatrists. They include not only Bleuler but his fellow countryman, August Forel and the famous German physicians of Kraepelin and Krafft-Ebing. Psychoanalysts do not appear but there is a citation to Carl Jung's doctoral dissertation on mysticism.

It is unclear when Pfister first learned about Freud. A Freud Society in Zurich was founded on September 27, 1907, by twenty doctors and Pfister was one of two ministers who joined it somewhat later. Pfister started corresponding with Freud in 1908 and met him on April 25, 1909. So began what seemed to be an unlikely friendship between a Christian minister and an atheistic Jewish physician who had many reasons for being cautious of such a contact; but it became a friendship that endured for the rest of their lives, even under the stress of intellectually differing viewpoints. Pfister attended the Weimer Congress of 1911, corresponded regularly with Freud, and survived the increasing Swiss attack on Freudian sexual theories. Twice Pfister was challenged by his superiors (in 1912 and 1917), but succeeded in keeping his position even though a colleague was relieved of his directorship of a seminary for his interest in Freud.

Pfister wrote on psychoanalysis, mental health and education from a broad ethical and religious point of view. In 1910, he published a psychoanalytic study, Die Frömmigkeit des Grafen Ludwig von Zinzendorf, which the Friends obtained in the second enlarged edition of 1925. It concerned the piety of Zinzendorf whose religious and social reforms led to the founding of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. This volume appeared in a series of applied psychology edited by Freud and was dedicated to Carl Jung.

Our final three volumes came from the 1920s, a time of great productivity for Pfister. Was bietet die Psychoanalyse dem Enzieher appeared as a revised second edition in 1923. This book on the application of psychoanalysis to education was a popular volume that appeared in three editions, and was also translated into English and French. Two years later he published his Die Liebe vor der ehe und ihre fahlen-wicklungen. Tiefen psychologische untersuchungen im reiche des Eros (Bern, 1925). This three hundred page volume approaches the subject from a broad historical and ethical point of view as it surveys premarital sexual activity and its dangers to the functions of the mind. Sex is discussed not only in terms of physiology and apparent aberrations, but also in the broader context of developing the capacity to love.

The last volume the Friends obtained was also from Pfister's own library and contains numerous annotations and corrections. Entitled Analytische Seelsorge. Einführung in die praktische Psychanalyse für pfarrer und laien. (Göttingen, 1927), this volume summarizes Pfister's views of the application of psychoanalytic theories to the religious and non-medical "cure of souls." (Pfister was so interested in the broader aspects of this process that, in 1932, he studied, had a film made, and reported his psychoanalytic findings of a cure brought about by a Navaho Indian medicine man.) In it he compared various methods used by different churches and faiths with his own analytical method and illustrates the process with a variety of case records. No wonder that he is honored by the pastoral counseling movement of today.

Freud often addressed him as "Dear Man of God," but chastized him about his Zinzendorf book pointing out that it illustrated a "weakness of virtue" in that Pfister was too discrete. "Discretion is thus incompatible with a good presentation in psychoanalysis. One has to become a bad fellow, transcend the rules. . . . Without some such criminality there is no real achievement. . . ." In 1918, Freud challenged Pfister with ". . . how comes it that none of the godly ever devised psychoanalysis and that one had to wait for a godless Jew?" Pfister replied that ". . . piety is not the same as the genius for discovering," and that ". . . you are not so godless, since he who lives for truth lives in God."

The total of our 1985 acquisitions was a good one even in the face of prices that continued to escalate rapidly. All in all we obtained slightly more works than last year through the help of the Friends and our various endowment funds, which have become increasingly significant as a mainstay of our funding. The 1985 summary of our acquisitions is as follows: books-140, prints-5, hospital annual reports-53, journals-7, doctoral dissertations-1. We again thank most warmly all the Friends who make this growth possible, thereby contributing to the strength and uniqueness of our psychiatric collections.

History of Psychiatry Reference Library

As we have noted before, this library provides us with background works from history, philosophy, and literature, but the bulk of its collection is devoted to research works in the history of psychiatry and contains books ranging in subject matter from social policy through the psychology of mental illness to the physiology and biochemistry of the brain. Most of these are contemporary publications or photocopies of current doctoral dissertations that have not yet been published. There has been a considerable growth of the latter type of material as there has been an equivalent growth in the number of people doing research in various historical topics relating to psychiatry.

Our collections continue to grow steadily. In 1985, we processed 58 books into this library and continued to subscribe to over forty journals and newsletters. Support for the library comes from the Frances S. Cartmell Fund, which was originally brought to us through the kind offices of Dr. James Baxter, the Department of Psychiatry, the Friends, and various donors of books, including members and affiliates of the Section and the authors of the presented works.

Archives of Psychiatry

The year 1985 was largely a time of consolidation for the Archives, but nevertheless some important things were happening. Items donated by Dr. Diamond have already been discussed. Dr. Ralph M. Crowley kindly left us his library and his archival material, with the proviso that anything we could not use should be passed on to the library of William Alanson White Institute for Psychoanalysis. We added a number of volumes from his library that will be very helpful to us. Of great importance is the material he left regarding Harry Stack Sullivan, the famed American

psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who went on to found his own interpersonal school of psychoanalysis. Some years ago, Dr. Crowley gave us copies of Sullivan's correspondence; now we received a number of audio-tapes which contain many of the lectures that Sullivan gave in the late 1940s. We are pleased to have this material to add to the letters presented to us by Dr. Dorothy Blitsten several years ago. This contribution by Dr. Crowley helps to strengthen our already considerable holdings illustrating the growth of psychoanalysis in the United States.

A similar useful addition was made in 1985 to the Donald W. Winnicott Archives. Dr. Michael Neve of the Wellcome Institute of London and University College, London, had interviewed Mrs. Clare Winnicott about herself and her late husband. The interviews were recorded on 3 five-inch tapes, which Dr. Neve presented to Cornell so they could be added to the Winnicott Papers. It is another nice example of how contributions dovetail and add to the strength of our research materials.

Section on the History of Psychiatry and the Behavioral Sciences

Last year we started to give an account of the activities of our History Section. This year we wish to continue our narrative by presenting a brief history of our predoctoral and post-doctoral research fellowships in celebration of the gift from Dr. Mark Kanzer.

Research Fellowships

The first research grant obtained by the Section in 1958 was from the National Institute of Mental Health. It enabled us to bring in a graduate student, Norman Dain, from Columbia University to our Section as an assistant to do research on American psychiatry

while still enabling him to proceed with his doctoral dissertation on related topics. Dr. Dain "trained" us in that he conveyed his needs thereby encouraging us to explore the training facilities we had to offer a predoctoral student. We still do not have any prescribed program, but try to adapt portions of our medical students' education and the psychiatric residents' training to the individual desires and optimal requirements of our fellows. Dain completed his dissertation on early American psychiatry which was rewritten and published as Concepts of Insanity in the United States: 1789-1865 (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press 1964. Today he is an Adjunct Professor in our Department of Psychiatry as well as a Professor of History at Rutgers University.

A format had been established for our inter-university and inter-disciplinary program, and, in June 1965, Dorothy Ross, who had received her Ph.D. from Columbia, became our first Post-Doctoral Research Fellow. Supported by a two-year grant from the NIMH, she used her research time to expand her dissertation on an early American psychologist, G. Stanley Hall, into a full scale biography. He was responsible for bringing Sigmund Freud to the United States in 1909. She published it in 1972 as G. Stanley Hall: The Psychologist as Prophet (Chicago, U. of Chicago Press).

In September 1966, our first formal predoctoral Fellow was appointed in the person of Stephen Kern, a candidate for a Ph.D. in European history at Columbia University, who was writing his doctoral dissertation on Sigmund Freud's concept on the child; support for his fellowship was also provided by the NIH. One of the many things we arranged to help him expand his knowledge was to send him off to nursery school where he could observe young children directly. His final dissertation was entitled: Freud and the Emergence of Child Psychology: 1880-1910 (1970).

A year later, in September 1967, another pre-doctoral student from Columbia, Hannah Decker, joined us with a three-year Fellowship in the History of Medicine from the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation. Like Kern, she was a student in European history. After finishing her dissertation, she stayed on as a Clinical Instructor in Psychiatry, taught the psychiatric residents and medical students, and revised her dissertation. It was accepted for publication soon after she left in June 1974, and appeared as Freud in Germany: Revolution and reaction in science, 1893-1907 (New York, International U. Press, 1977).

In 1973, we were fortunate to receive a three-year development fund from the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation for the advancement of our programs in the history of psychiatry. Among other things, it included funds for two pre-doctoral fellowships. Once again we were able to turn to Columbia University for suitable candidates. One was Jan Goldstein who was exploring the fascinating story of the evolution of French psychiatry through the period after Pinel, when Esquirol was flourishing and when their pupils were ascending to leadership in the profession. It was a time of the new governmental laws and control (1838), the founding of the Annales Médico-psychologiques (1843) and the Société Médico-psychologique (1847). Her dissertation was completed in 1978 as French Psychiatry in Social and Political Context: The Formation of a New Profession, 1820-1860.

Our second Macy Fellow was Rebecca Green who was interested in exploring the growth and changes of American psychiatry during World War II. It was a seminal time for psychiatry as many doctors were trained for their new roles in a short time; they struggled how to identify those unfit for the military, to provide good mental hygiene for those serving,

and to explore quick treatment methods for the recovery of those who became ill under the acute stress of combat. It was a germinal period for the postwar explosion of psychiatry and psychoanalysis, the formation of the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry and the establishment of the National Institutes of Mental Health. Her dissertation was completed in 1977 as The Role of the Psychiatrist in World War II.

Our next opportunity came when the van Ameringen Foundation awarded us a three-year grant to find a pre-doctoral scholar who would be interested in exploring the history of American child psychiatry. Kathleen Jones, a graduate student in American History at Rutgers University who had already published on the pediatrician Dr. L. Emmett Holt, and on the origins of Mother's Day, was appointed to this three-year fellowship. When her stay with us came to an end in mid-1985, her ability was further recognized at Rutgers for the coming year by a NIMH Fellowship. While with us, she researched her subject avidly, gradually limiting it to the types of patients seen in the Judge Baker Clinic in Boston, and the leadership from the 1920s on provided by Dr. William Healy. To help enhance her background knowledge, she attended our programs in child psychiatry to learn and understand the kind of issues that arise in the mental health of children, and to understand more fully what questions have remained static and which have changed during the ensuing decades. We look forward to her dissertation, which should also be of great interest to the van Ameringen Foundation, which has done so much to support mental health, particularly that of young people.

With the arrival of Dr. Mark Kanzer's gift, we were enabled to continue our program with greater scope and freedom. The Fellowship Program was announced across the country to various interested

individuals as well as to the main organizations devoted to American history and to the history of the behavioral sciences, medicine and science proper. On September 1, 1985, Dr. Leonard Groopman was appointed as our initial Fellow which Dr. Kanzer requested be named the Eric T. Carlson Fellowship. Dr. Groopman has both a B.A. and M.D. from Harvard University, and is currently working for his Ph.D. there. His research topic is on how postgraduate medical education evolved in Paris hospitals during the 19th century, and especially near the end, when the elite and prestigious Internat developed. It is an historical topic with many sociological and psychological themes and includes the flowering of postgraduate training in psychiatry. We look forward to the fruition of his researches.

Awards to Section Members

Two members of the Section were honored by awards in 1985, which distinctions brought a reflected glow to the Section. In chronological order, they were: In early May, the American Psychoanalytic Association presented their second Distinguished Contributor Award to Dr. Lawrence Friedman for his extensive thoughtful writings on the various aspects of psychoanalytic therapy. Dr. Friedman, who has been the Director of our Seminar series for the past three years, brings his philosophical training and an inquiring mind, among other factors, to enrich the activities of the Section.

Slightly later in the same month, the American Psychiatric Association gave their Benjamin Rush award to Dr. Norman Dain who in turn delivered a lecture entitled: Critics and Dissenters: Anti-Psychiatry in the United States. Dr. Dain had just finished a year's Guggenheim Fellowship during which time he worked full time on his "anti-psychiatry" topic. This will be the subject of his next book, the fourth that he will have written on the history of American psychiatry.

Research Seminars

Our biweekly seminars were formally started in 1964 and have continued to be an increasingly popular activity. They are meant to be for work-in-progress so that the presenter can have an intellectual exchange with an interested and knowledgeable group, who learn much that is new in return. The following list well illustrates the wide variety of topics being researched by an equally varied group of researchers. It has been exciting to watch the growth of interest in this field. We were especially pleased to have Dr. Michael Neve with us, both for himself and also because he represents the rapid and productive growth of work in the history of psychiatry in Great Britain. Dr. William Bynum, the Director of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine in London, has been in the forefront of this movement. He was co-author to Dr. Neve's paper and also coeditor with Roy Porter and Michael Shepherd of the two volume set The Anatomy of Madness. Essays in the History of Psychiatry (London; Tavistock, 1985).

1985 Seminar Speakers

Peter Swales, Rutgers University, Dept. of Philosophy
"Freud, Katharina, and the First 'Wild Analysis.'"

Terry Parssinen, Ph.D., Temple University, Dept. of History,
"The World-Wide Traffic in Illicit Narcotic Drugs in the 1920's and 1930's."

David Tanner, Ph.D., SUNY/Purchase, Dept. of History,
"Adolf Meyer and the Psychiatric Origins of Medicalization."

Joan Richardson, Ph.D., City University of New York, Dept. of Comparative Literature, "Poetry is a Cure of the Mind: Wallace Stevens' Self-Analysis."

Thomas Jobe, M.D., University of Illinois, Dept. of Psychiatry, "Metaphysical Influences on Laycock's Biological Ideas."

Rudolph Bell, Ph.D., Rutgers University, Dept. of History, "Holy Anorexia."

Herbert Spiegel, M.D., Columbia University, Dept. of Psychiatry, and Eric T. Carlson, M.D., CUMC-NYH, "The Malleability of Hysterical Forms."

Doris B. Nagel, M.D., CUMC-NYH, "Psychosis and its Treatment in Boston, 1906-1908: Chapter I of a Case Study."

Leon Hankoff, M.D., SUNY at Stony Brook, Dept. of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science, "The Comparative Psychology of the Self."

Cornelius Clark, M.D., CUMC-NYH, "On the History of Hypo-alimentation."

R. A. Paskauskas, University of Toronto, Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, "The Psychoanalytic Apprenticeship of Ernest Jones: 1908-1913."

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D., Queens College, Dept. of English, "The Loathly Lady: A Response to Bruno Bettelheim."

Jacques M. Quen, M.D., CUMC-NYH, "The Criminally Insane, The Insane Criminal, and Psychiatry."

John Kerr, N.Y.U., Dept. of Psychology, "Beyond the Pleasure Principle and Back Again: Perspectives on Freud's Death Instinct."

Michael Neve, Ph.D., University of London, Wellcome Institute, "Shakespeare and the Psychiatrists."

Elizabeth Cooksey, Brown University, Dept. of Sociology
"Containing the Mad: Moral Architecture and the
Nineteenth Century Asylum."

Judith M. Hughes, Ph.D., University of California,
San Diego, Department of History, "Reshaping The
Psychoanalytic Domain: Object Relations as a
Research Program."

Arthur Zitrin, M.D., New York University School of
Medicine, "The Remarkable Dr. Hammond."

Sander L. Gilman, Ph.D., Cornell, Dept. of German
Literature and Medical College, "The Struggle of
Psychiatry with Psychoanalysis: Who Won?"

Emmett Wilson, Jr., M.D., "Did Strachey Invent Freud?"

Phyllis Grosskurth, Ph.D., University of Toronto,
"Richard Re-Visited."

We leave any remaining discussions about the
Section for next year's report which will celebrate
the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Oskar
Diethelm Historical Library.

Other Gifts Received

In addition to the sources listed above, we would like to express our warm appreciation to the following who supported our activities by various donations of books and equipment:

Dr. & Mrs. Eric T. Carlson
Mrs. Jane Durgin
Dr. Lawrence Friedman
Dr. Phylis Grosskurth
Dr. Barbara Leavy
Dr. Robert S. Mumford
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Membership Information

An enclosed card lists the various categories of membership in the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library beginning with an annual fee of \$25. There are opportunities for longer term contributions which would be acknowledged on bookplates and inserted in volumes purchased through such gifts. An endowment fund can be established by a gift or bequest in a will of \$5,000, or more, to the Cornell University Medical College. Such funds provide a secure source of income and serve as a permanent memorial to the generosity of the donor.

Corporate Friends

Contributions in the following categories are suggested: Annual \$500; Contributing \$1,000; Sustaining \$5,000; Patron \$10,000.

Deaths

It is with regret that we announce the death of Dr. Ralph Crowley on October 30, 1984. He was a long-time and generous Friend of the Oskar Diethelm Library. He had designated certain items of his personal library to be given to the Historical Section upon his death.

Born in Madison, Wisconsin, in 1905, Dr. Crowley received his psychoanalytic education at the Chicago Psychoanalytic Institute and the Washington-Baltimore Psychoanalytic Institute. He was a past president of the American Academy of Psychoanalysis and a member of the American Psychoanalytic Association. He was a dedicated educator and humanist and was held in great affection and esteem by many members of the psychiatric and psychoanalytic communities, as well as the members of the History Section.

This past year, we were very sorry to learn of the death of Anita Blatt (1920-1985) who died in May 1985 in the south of France where she and her husband had retired.

Mrs. Blatt became a volunteer in our Section in 1962, aiding us in many ways such as processing books and manuscripts, searching for additions to our library while on trips to Europe with her husband, and preparing exhibits for the main Cornell Medical Library and for the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Library. In a research project concerning Benjamin Rush, she was of great assistance by transcribing pertinent portions of his handwritten lectures on physiology which were given at the University of Pennsylvania from 1791 to 1813. (The material was eventually published as edited and introduced by Eric T. Carlson, Jeffrey Wollock, and Patricia S. Noel, under the title Benjamin Rush's Lectures on the Mind (Philadelphia; American Philosophical Society, 1981)).

She and her husband were among the earliest Life Members of the Friends, and Mr. Blatt was responsible for our receiving a substantial gift from Loeb, Rhodes and Company. Monies from this donation were used for the purchase of books, prints and manuscripts which contributed to the establishment of special audio-visual and archival collections.

Anita Blatt was noted for her vitality, humor and artistic flair, the latter being reflected in her personal environment as well as influencing their art collection. She and her husband were very active in the affairs of the Museum of Modern Art and the Brooklyn Museum. The Section has lost a sterling Friend.

Phyllis Rubinton, the Chief Librarian of Libraries of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, died on August 26, aged 58. She had arrived at our Department in 1975, after having served as assistant librarian at the New York State Psychiatric Institute and then as librarian-in-charge at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. While with us, she brought knowledge, dedication and energy to many projects. Outside the Center, she became chairperson of the Mental Health Libraries Section of the Medical Library Association. At Cornell, she cheerfully assisted everyone with her extensive knowledge of the psychiatric field. She helped create the new Payne Whitney Psychiatric Library, brought modern classification to the Library as well as computerization. Assisting Dean Erich Meyerhoff, chief librarian of the Center, she incorporated our departmental library into the unified Library Information System. She created the Mental Health Resources Library which serves the patients and their families, and which recently has been named in her honor. She was the author of a number of

articles and co-editor of Core Readings in Psychiatry (1984). She also was interested in rare books, was a collector herself, and for the historical library prepared a new catalog for the nineteenth century hospital annual reports. Her cheery creativeness will be missed.

Robert E. Jones of Philadelphia died on September 12, aged 54. Dr. Jones had long been a supporter of the field and Chairman of the History Committee of the American Psychiatric Association. Very interested in art in general, he wrote a valuable article published on the portriature of Benjamin Rush. His interests in Rush as a fellow Philadelphian extended to valiant attempts to preserve Rush's country home, Sydenham, which failed but he and Dr. Daniel Blain did succeed in having the state create a park in Benjamin Rush's name. Sociable and active in a variety of organizations, he served as President of both the Philadelphia Psychiatric Society, the Pennsylvania Psychiatric Society, the Philadelphia Art Alliance and the Philadelphia Committee for the Homeless.

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This report was prepared by Eric T. Carlson
and Marilyn Kerr with the assistance of Oskar
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